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for intellectual improvement; carressed abroad; desired in society, where her looks, and the ingenuous expression of her quick sensations diffused joy and cheerfulness, to see her bending her mind to every matron care, every domestic occupation; the patient instructress; the prudent manager; the attentive nurse; and all this under the pressure of great difficulties, and narrow circumstances, which made the care of a family to her, a truly serious and painful occupation.—In the last of these employments, that of a nurse, she caught a fever, which after a fortnight's illness, ended fatally, notwithstanding the kindest and most unremitting attentions of medical and other friends. The death of the young naturally excites sympathy, but se dom has there been a more general sensation of the kind than on the present occasion, both in the town where she lived and among an extended circle of friends and acquaintance. Her affectionate father and her younger sisters have sustained an irreparable loss. For herself, perhaps it ought not to be considered as a misfortune, that early maturity in virtue, has met with an early dismission from the cares and troubles of life.

*When loveliness, arrayed in opening bloom,
Framed to delight the sense, the heart to cheer,
Sinks early blasted to the silent tomb,
Who can suppress the sigh? restrain the tear?
But faith sheds comfort on the troubled mind,
And gratitude recounts what once was given;
To him who lent it be the boon resigned;
What soul *too* spotless, kind, and good for heaven?

Stoke Newington.

☞ *We were unable to devote that portion of room to the obituary we could have wished, notwithstanding we have given ten additional pages.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From April 20, till May 20.

THE weather has been mostly dry since last Report, and latterly unusually hot for the season, which has been rather unfavourable for the flax crops; the moisture of the earth being too small to allow the seed to vegetate, and in many parts where the soil was light and dry, there appears a great inequality in its progress, and unless the late showers bring it forward, the prospect of a good crop is doubtful, the writer of this report has heard of several crops of flax that were sown early in April, having entirely failed, owing, as is supposed, to the severe night-frosts that happened about the time of its vegetating, and many people who were tempted by the difference of price, to purchase old seed, have been obliged to sow their ground a second time.

The quantity sown this year is estimated at very little more than one half the average of other seasons, which with the lateness of sowing, and the great proportion of bad seed in the market, are circumstances that afford reason for apprehending that there will be a great deficiency of raw material of our staple manufacture.

The wheat crops in many parts of the country are extremely thin, especially where they were late sown; the seed appears to have either been cut off by the worm, or to have perished before vegetation.

Oats and barley are also complained of in some places for being thin; the hot weather is certainly against their having a good appearance, but every farmer knows that these crops always look worst during the present month, and generally improve in the ensuing one.

The principal part of the potatoe crops have been got into the ground in good order, and as the quantity planted is supposed to be greater than usual, we may hope for an abundant supply of that *best of roots* for the succeeding year.

The following mode of saving Flaxseed has been suggested by a Correspondent, and we submit it to public trial.

One very material objection which lies against saving flaxseed, in this wet climate, is that the Lamass rains are frequently of long continuance and so heavy as to beat down the flax when the seed is filling, and consequently top-heavy, in this state the stalk in a short time rots, instant pulling is the only remedy to save the flax—the seed is lost. Against such a misfortune as this, there appears but one certain remedy, which is to prevent that part of the flax from which seed is intended to be saved from being thus beat down, by supporting it with rods, in the same manner as peas are. The rods should be two thirds the length of full-grown flax, and set immediately after the last weeding. From flax thus prepared, good seed may be saved in the worst of seasons.